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2nd. Attractiveness.

3rd. Neighborhood.

## As to the First:

College Hills has an elevation of from 150 to 250 feet; invigorating, cool air, directly off the mountain tops; large lots with plenty of breathing space. LESS HUMIDITY in the air than is found down town.

Perfect Sanitation.

## As to the Second:

College Hills affords superb views of Diamond Head, Waikiki and the Ocean.

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The great variety of contour in the ground, the winding streets and good quality of houses to be built, will make it unquestionably the

Most Beautiful Residence Section of the city

## As to the Third:

College Hills Deeds protect buyers from all danger of Chinese Shacks and Japanese Shops, and limits the suburb to strictly residence purposes. All houses must cost a minimum of \$2,000.

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## HARDWORK LAWMAKERS

(Continued from Page 9.)

to make gardens. The park was looking better now than for years.

Carter said \$12,000 was not enough to keep the park in order.

If the Legislature would appropriate enough money to put water on the lands there it could be properly maintained, otherwise it had better be abolished.

Achi said there were but twenty-five days more of the extra session to run. If the Legislators went on as at present the world would laugh and say it was an incompetent body of so-called lawmakers, if with a regular session of sixty days and an extra session of sixty days they could not pass a single bill which amounted to anything.

Paris said the park money was drawn in a lump sum, was paid out the same way, and there was no way of telling how it was spent. The Superintendent of Public Works had so informed him. Cecil Brown denied the statement. A defailed account of the expenditures was made every year.

The report was finally adopted upon motion of Cecil Brown.

### SENATE REPORTS.

Senator Russel introduced the following resolution yesterday afternoon, which was placed on file:

Whereas, the two roads, Pihouua and Kaamuanu, respectively, built by Oiaa Sugar Company and the Portuguese Mill in the District of Hilo, Hawaii, are of public utility, as witnessed by the two respective petitions; be it

Resolved, by the Senate of this Territory, That the sum of \$7,000 be inserted in the Appropriation bill for the redemption of the Pihouua branch and \$2,000 for the two miles of the Kaamuanu road.

The following report was read by Senator Carter:

The Ways and Means Committee, to whom was referred certain items in the Appropriation bill, under current expenses of the Territorial Department, begs to report as follows:

Item 42, incidentals, Treasurer's office, \$11,000. This item covers the cost of stationery, books, etc., of this office, but as this Department no longer keeps the books of the Government—all that being transferred to the Auditor—the committee believes that this item can be materially reduced, and therefore recommends that it be reduced to \$5,000.

Item 43, expense of shipping Hawaiian silver coin in return for American silver, \$20,000. Congress has not yet ordered the Hawaiian silver coin redeemed, and we see no reason why the expense of this should be borne by the Territory, and therefore recommend that this item be stricken out.

Item 45, for discount on mutilated or abraded coin, \$5,000. This item, also, is not needed until Congress has made a demand upon the Territory to pay for the redemption of the silver coin of the Republic of Hawaii, and your committee therefore recommends that it be stricken out of the bill.

Item 46, interest on bonded debt, commission and exchange, \$500,000. The committee finds that the bonds of the Republic of Hawaii, held in England, have all been redeemed by the United States Government, and it will be no longer necessary to pay exchange upon interest due.

The public debt has been reduced to something under a million dollars, but the Treasurer is obliged, under the law, to pay 5 per cent interest on the warrants that are outstanding, and, therefore, your committee recommends that this item be passed as follows: Interest on bonds and warrants, \$200,000.

Item 47, incidentals, tax office, \$11,500. Under this head will come the extras necessary in establishing the income tax, and your committee believes it should not be reduced, and recommends that it pass as in the bill.

Item 48, incidentals, registrar of conveyances, \$2,800. Under this item the registrar purchases card indexes cases, index books, stationery and supplies, and your committee believes it would not be wise to reduce this item very materially. It therefore recommends that the item be passed at \$2,500.

If this report is approved, it will make a saving of \$331,300.

G. R. CARTER.  
DAVID KANUHA.

Kanuha explained that Baldwin had said that any report agreeable to Mr. Carter and himself, would be agreeable to him.

Your Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred items 279, 280 and 281, would report as follows:

Item 279, pay of stenographer and typewriter. Your committee find that formerly there was a clerk employed and paid out of the general expenses for nurses at the rate of \$25 per month.

The correspondence of this office has greatly increased, not only locally, but with the Department at Washington and other parts of the world. It is therefore necessary to have more efficient help. We recommend the item pass as in the bill.

Item 280, pay of office boy and messenger. We recommend that this item pass as in the bill.

Item 281, pay of wagon driver. This item has heretofore been paid out of general expenses. We consider it needed, and recommend it pass.

J. D. PARIS.  
J. T. BROWN.  
L. NAKAPAAHU.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

The House was as dull and as uninteresting yesterday as a fishing excursion when the fish refuse to bite. Aside from a few tame references to the color line, used for the purpose of influencing votes, there was nothing of more than passing interest. During the forenoon the salaries of teachers were discussed by the different members of the Legislature. There was some attempt made to adjust them, but the matter did not amount to anything.

Mossman was quite indignant at the way salaries were distributed to the teachers of the Hawaiian young idea. Here was a chance to use the color line argument, and he used it. According to Mossman, native teachers were paid at a lower rate than their sisters of a fairer cuticle. This he denounced roundly.

Kawaihoa, whose dignity has been offended by the Wilder Steamship Company, took a shot at that corporation. The results of his resolution will be known later.

### MORNING SESSION.

The first interesting event of the morning, after the House concluded to convene was a resolution, which read

as follows, was introduced by Kawaihoa:

Whereas, there have been detained passengers that were anxious to take passage on the steamer Lehua for Molokai on June 12th, and that the order to Wilder's Steamship Co. was from the Board of Health; and

Whereas, an appropriation of \$5,200 for two years, and that a total of \$41,800 since 1884 to 1900, and that the said steamer is for the purpose of carrying epeps from Honolulu to Molokai, and that the lepers are separated from the non-leperous people;

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii do hereby instruct the Secretary of this House to communicate to the Board of Health the reasons that the above number of passengers were not allowed to take passage on her. The names of the passengers that were detained are here to attach.

There was some debate over the matter of subsidized steamboats. After some ten or fifteen minutes of "I think" and "it-seems-to-me's," the resolution was laid on the table.

Following this, came the report of the committee on educational matters. Mossman was chairman of the committee, and he made a long speech, in which he attacked the prevailing methods of paying the teachers of the public schools. It was all wrong to pay one teacher who has but seven or eight pupils the sum of \$900, while another teacher who has forty or fifty gets not half that sum. Mossman advanced the color line theory.

Emmeluth then arose and pointed with pride to a cross-section of his own past. He said that he had been a member of the "P. G." in 1893, been appointed on a committee of three, of which W. F. Allen and Governor Dole were the other two members. They were given the public schools to look after. The other two members of the committee were in favor of whitewashing the whole matter. Not so with Honest John. Determined to do his duty, he examined into matters, and found that the school apportionments were all wrong. After making a thorough investigation, he found that two-thirds of the school money was being drawn by one-third of the instructors. An attempt was made to adjust things, with some success. Since that time little in the way of reform had been done since he cleaned the Augean stables.

The following report was handed in at this stage of the proceedings, and for a few minutes there was a decrease to the flow of oratory of the morning, which had been as rambling and as indefinite as a mountain path. The following is the resolution:

With regard to the seventh item under the heading of Commission of Public Instruction, entitled "pay roll, support of schools, \$600,000," your Committee on Public Education beg leave to present the following itemized list of teachers in the employ of the Board of Education and the salaries received by each of them per annum, which shows how this amount is made up. But owing to the irregularities of the apportioning of the salaries among the teachers of apparently the same grade and the appointing of assistants in the various schools without regard to the number of pupils, as your committee find it on further inquiries, your committee cannot but recommend that these different salaries be considered before this sum is passed or amended.

W. M. MOSSMAN.  
S. H. HAAHEO.  
J. K. HIHIO.

After this nothing more was done,

and an adjournment was proposed until 1 o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the House met at 1:30, Makaihi made a verbal report for the committee of finance. He said that the cost of printing the journal would be between \$2,100 and \$2,400, and he did not feel for a certainty that the House wished to expend such a sum. The report was laid on the table for future consideration.

The salaries of teachers was passed as they stand at present. There was considerable objection to this on the part of Mossman, but it was carried through almost unanimously. The salary of the superintendent of the boys' school of the reform school was placed at \$3,600.

The position of a matron for the girls' reform school and a teacher for the same, were referred to a special committee. Dickey said that the need of a reform school for girls was one of the crying necessities of the Islands. The boys could be sent to an institution expressly for them, but there was no way of providing for wayward girls except to send them to prison.

Kanhu spoke in favor of establishing a school of a reformatory nature for girls. While it was true that a law had not been passed to establish such a place, there were several charitably inclined people in Honolulu who were willing to build such a building. The items in the bill had better not be disturbed, he suggested. Dickey also spoke along the same line.

The salary of the matron for the girls' school was made \$2,400, instead of \$1,800. The salary of the superintendent of the boys' reform school was placed at the same figures.

The salaries of the teachers of the girls' school was placed at \$1,800. For the boys' school, \$3,600. The guards were appropriated \$3,600.

Section 2 of the act providing for appropriations for the succeeding biennial period was then read. This portion of the act provides for the appropriating of public funds. The legislators wished to prevent the using of public funds by the Territory indiscriminately.

Emmeluth, who had not ripped the Territory up the back for forty-eight hours, criticised the government mildly by saying that no matter what was appropriated, the present regime would run in debt.

Upon a vote, the amendment to make the act read "auditor," instead of "treasurer," was carried.

Emmeluth offered an amendment to the appropriation act, that prevented any person holding more than one office, should draw the salary of but one position.

Hoogs had a humorous spell, and moved that the entire bill be passed upon its present, the fifth reading. Makekaku said the measure under discussion would conflict with the Governor's remuneration. He was Governor, and also head of the military, as well. Makekaku continued further by saying that it was dangerous to the best interests of the country. Dickey said that many of the small offices in the Territory were in the same condition as Governor Dole. The light-houses all over Hawaii are given to men, many of whom get two salaries. Dickey suggested that it should be only when one of the salaries was over \$1,800, that the occupant of two positions should be prohibited from drawing more than one salary. Emmeluth's amendment was lost, and Makekaku was happy.

The Treasury Department came in for consideration next. This was the fifth time that this Department was being considered. Makekaku moved that with the exception of the salary of the treasurer, which be placed at \$6,000,

the figures of Governor Dole be accepted.

Emmeluth moved that the appropriation bill pass third reading. Prendergast said he would be in favor of this, if the Governor's figures were accepted.

Makekaku said that the position of license inspector should be retained. Makekaku said he was almost positive that Governor Dole was going to give them another extra session, and it would be a good thing then, to pass a law making all the stores in the Territory pay license. Dickey said it would be time enough to consider this matter when the next extra session came.

The salary of the stenographer and typewriter to the Treasurer was reduced to \$1,800.

The salary of the assessor of Hawaii was made \$5,000. Mossman made one of his "color line" effusions. He has changed the last few days from talking about the "poor man" to the "color line." He wanted the salaries of clerk, indexer, copyists, messenger, also the clerk's salary for indexing, reduced.

Emmeluth said that there was complaint that clerks of many of these departments did not draw all that was coming to them in the matter of salaries. He said that the Legislature should see that each and every clerk secured the salary provided for by law.

Mossman said that in one department a copying clerk had been employed, and in order to pay him, the salaries of the other clerks had been cut, in order that the salary of the special clerk might be made up to him.

Emmeluth then called attention to the fact that the indexer in the registrar of public conveyances was drawing two salaries by holding two positions. There was duplicity being practiced, said the haole independent in conclusion.

Prendergast said that Representative Kumalae had held a public clerkship, and was being paid \$60 a month. He asked for a raise in salary and it was refused. Kumalae left, and in a few days, a haole, who had not been in the country three months, was put in, and paid \$100 for the same work. In addition, the new man's handwriting was so bad that no one could read it. Prendergast said that so far as the color of a man's skin was concerned, he had nothing to say. We are all Americans, no matters whether the skin be white or red. To show such rank favoritism was, however, an injustice.

At the hour of 4 the House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

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